

OSCEOLA

Hold that Tiger?

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**...not this
year for
Carolina...**

Clemson coach Red Parker is riding high this year

by Robert McMillan

To say the least, the football fortunes of South Carolina's two major universities have changed tremendously in the past year.

Last year, on a sunny, November afternoon in Williams-Brice Stadium in Columbia, Carolina came back strong in the fourth quarter to defeat Clemson, 32-20, and cap a fine 7-4 season, a campaign that many felt would be the prelude to even greater things this fall. Clemson was under the first year of a rebuilding campaign under new head coach Red Parker, and though the Tigers played well, most who saw last year's game no doubt felt the result would be the same when the 1974 game rolled around.

But don't look for it to happen again this year. Things have changed. Carolina currently sports three victories and six losses, with one game remaining at home before the November 23 contest with Clemson at Death Valley. The Tigers, on the other hand, have managed five victories and

four defeats against a schedule not normally conducive to that kind of record. Clemson fans figured their team would be improved this year, but not significantly enough to make much headway against teams like Texas A&M, N.C. State, Maryland, Georgia, Tech, and Tennessee.

Parker stated before this season started that his manpower would be measurably better than last, but he emphasized that in order to win a team had to believe it could win against major competition. Parker indicated before the season though, that his team might have discovered that inner confidence. "There is little doubt that the manpower is better," said Parker, "and the feeling persists that we have handled the invisible barrier -- the inner confidence that makes us believe we can win." He has proved correct.

Clemson finally managed that "complete" game which
(Continued on page seven)

osceola

"Freedom of the press is guaranteed only to those who own one."

—press critic A.J. Liebling

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 18

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Published weekly by Parallax Media Projects, Inc., 1918 Blossom St., Columbia, S.C. 29205. Mailing address: P.O. Box 5033, Columbia, S.C. 29250

Copyright PMP, Inc.

Phone: 254-7086
(business and editorial)

Third Class Postage
paid at Columbia, S.C.
Published weekly

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Circulation and Promotion
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Politicus

But it was morning ...

by Walt Julian and John Simmons

FLORENCE — The day after an election is like the day after Christmas — the glitter is dulled, the crowds of well-wishers have dispersed, and heaps of discarded paper are swept into the corners.

In South Carolina's Sixth Congressional District Christmas came early for North Myrtle Beach lawyer John Jenrette. Johnny has a new toy. And lame duck congressman Ed Young is stuck with the crumpled wrappings.

Even before the polls closed on the night of November 5, disciples of the two candidates began to gather at election headquarters, Jenrette's at a small house in downtown Florence, and Young's at Oakdale Country Club in Timmonsville.

Coffee, potato chips, and cookies at Jenrette's. Folding chairs and telephones. Invisible liquor poured into a few paper cups, and hidden behind a door, a bag of ice that melted faster than it was used. The cautiously expectant conversation was not about politics; one small group discussed Mooney Player's bid for a football fiefdom at USC.

Campaign workers, friends, and hangers-on stewed around in the crowded house. Black, white, young, old, some wearing bluejeans, some in doubleknit suits, all smiling, but none laughing.

Everyone laughed at Ed Young's. A buffet upstairs, one downstairs, nametags at the door, long dresses, low-cut dresses, pinstriped suits. "A victory party," said Van Newman, Young's press secretary. Silver chafing dishes, expensive scotch, no bourbon less than eight years old, live music from two electric bands, the drone of election returns brought to you in living color by all three networks.

The returns were the only thing to put a damper on the good spirits of the evening, and this was because they simply did not do what they were supposed to do. Young, the Republican incumbent, fell behind with the first tally of votes; and except for a couple of isolated spots when the latest returns showed him ahead by 100 or so votes, he stayed behind, thus joining countless other GOP officeholders who lost their seats in the national Democratic landslide.

Young's defeat was, in the estimation of Allen Martin, director of research of the state Republican Party, a shocker. Only a few people doubted that nationwide the Democrats would win and win big; but though the race in the Sixth District was generally considered to be close, Martin had four days before the election called Young's re-election a near certainty. He cited a party poll which showed Young outdistancing Jenrette by the hefty margin of 51 percent to 26 percent, with 23 percent of the voters undecided.

But somewhere along the way the math went wrong and Jenrette came away with approximately 54 percent of votes cast.

The resulting confusion has not settled yet, and party leaders are still trying to figure out exactly what it was that made an old man out of Ed Young. Martin blames the congressman's defeat on a lower-than-expected voter turnout, insisting that Jenrette's support actually did not increase that much over 1972 totals, but that Young's supporters had simply failed to vote in sufficient numbers to re-elect him. This was the case, he said, because no one thought that Young would lose. Coupled with an unexpectedly large turnout of black voters, especially in Georgetown and Williamsburg counties, this was enough to do Young in.

Watergate, Martin said, had a minimal effect on the contest. While fallout from the scandals associated with the Nixon administration certainly resulted in the defeat of many Republicans nationwide, he said, this was not true in the Sixth District because of the peculiar situation which occurred there prior to this election.

He said that Young's election in 1972 was a fluke in the first place since the district is not by any stretch of the imagination a Republican stronghold, and cited this as an indication that Young's following is based on his own personality rather than on any party affiliation. "Young is a farmer in a district of farmers," Martin said, "and people simply like him."

But apparently not enough people liked him this year, particularly in Florence County where Young's supporters had said that they would win the election. All night, as the returns came into the congressman's headquarters, Newman and others emphasized they were waiting on the results from the big boxes in Florence to put Young over. But when these boxes did report, the news was dismal.

Another blow was the loss of Darlington County, which Young had carried handily in the 1972 election. These setbacks, and the heavy black vote in Georgetown and Williamsburg, were more than Young could overcome.

The campaign in the Sixth District was the most interesting of South Carolina's congressional races this fall, partly because it promised to be the closest, and partly because it was the most vitriolic. It is no secret that there is little love lost between Young's supporters and those of Jenrette; and before it was over, the contest had degenerated to the level of mud-slinging.

Both candidates claimed that their campaigns were legitimately founded, Young's on the record he compiled in his term in office, and Jenrette's on that all-powerful god to which every politician worth his salt pays homage — the issues.

Young sought to establish himself, quite obviously, as the district's benefactor-in-residence in Washington by emphasizing his votes on key measures in favor of the farmers in the district and against inflationary spending by the federal government. He claimed, again quite naturally, that he had always acted in the best interests of his constituents.

Denied the inherent advantages of incumbency, Jenrette launched a massive assault on the very record in which Young prided himself. He disputed Young's claim that the congressman had worked for the benefit of the people of the district and submitted a sworn affidavit citing parts of the Congressional Record that would prove that Young had on occasion voted against the interest of small farmers. He claimed that Young had consistently voted against increases in social security and educational aid and against reform in the nation's welfare system.

Jenrette also attempted to set himself up as the champion of the district's many tobacco farmers. In a follow-up to the multi-million dollar lawsuit he filed last summer against Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz and some of the country's largest tobacco companies in which he charged a conspiracy to keep prices down, the Grand Strand lawyer sought to forge the discontent of many farmers over the prices they were paid into a formidable weapon to use against Young.

In one instance he charged that Young had been absent when an important tobacco measure came up for debate in the House, and claimed that the measure, if it had passed, would have cost the district's farmers around 30 million dollars a year in exports.

Young conceded that he had absented himself from the debate, but had felt free to do so because the measure had no chance of

passing anyway.

Martin admitted that the tobacco issue had caused Young some difficulty, but said this was restricted to Darlington County where the congressman had helped farmers alter the conditions under which they marketed their product. "It was one of those quirks," he said, "the changes which were brought about worked to the detriment of the farmers, and tobacco prices did fall."

The vitriol reached its peak in the final days of the campaign when a series of ads attacking Jenrette began to appear in the district. Jenrette charged that some of the ads violated federal law because they did not indicate the name of an officer of the organization placing them, and he again villified Young's voting record.

Young counter-charged that Jenrette was attempting to mislead the voters, and in a statement in which he denied any responsibility for the ads said, "...This is not my style of campaigning, it never has been, and I'll get out of politics before I'll run on the basis on attacking an opponent instead of running on my own record..."

Martin believes that Young made a tactical mistake by not combating Jenrette's charges earlier than he did. He said that a more vigorous offensive against the Horry County Democrat's claims might have resulted in larger turnout of Young's supporters.

The congressman never did arrive at his "victory party." He just suddenly appeared, standing there before two startled reporters with his hand extended, saying, "I believe you fellows have some questions for me." Totally useless questions they were, considering the time, with answers coming interspersed in an endless stream of shaking hands, "Hello, Bill, hello, Charlie, so this is your wife, how's the new baby?" Predictable questions, well-rehearsed answers, and practiced optimism, behind which one could detect sincerity and uncertainty.

By 11 p.m., the optimism was straining. Changing figures on the chalk board softened the edges of the celebration as the numbers in the "Young" column became smaller in comparison to those in the column marked "him."

"He" was, of course, John Jenrette, and "he" was winning. At the frame house on Evans Street, Johnny's people knew it, the figures were on the board, the upset was happening. Spirits began to rise.

More liquor came out of the closets, more bodies packed into the laughter-filled house, and finally Johnny made a back-slapping entrance.

Jenrette kissed and hugged his way into the building and took from the hand of a campaign worker a telephone receiver. On the other end of the line was a local radio station.

John Jenrette cautiously proclaimed his victory. As a concession to uncertainty, the station canned the speech. The wire services had said it was true, and everyone knew it was true. But votes were still coming in.

At the country club Newman huddled against the wall in the bar, the telephone pressed to his ear, and his hand busily scribbling on a tattered piece of paper figures he would not discuss until they were posted on the board. But once posted, they did not look any better for Young.

It was 4 a.m. Wednesday. Ed Young was hesitant to admit it, but concession was in his voice, if not his words. "Let's all go home and get some sleep," he said. "Thank you all for coming out tonight. We'll know in the morning."

But it was morning, and the congressman knew.

Cheap Shots

Pie-slinging campaign?

Pug Ravenel threw an oyster roast appreciation bash for members of his campaign staff last weekend. While it was cold and windy on the beach just outside Charleston, it is reported that a good time was had by all.

One incident at that gathering is worthy of special note. Apparently Maxie McDuffie, Ravenel's press aide, and David Rawl, one of Ravenel's top strategists, had made a wager over one of the previous Tuesday's election contests. The amount wagered was \$200 and McDuffie was gleefully pressing Rawl for payment on the bet. Rawl who didn't mind paying the bet, but did mind Maxie's ribbing, grudgingly tugged for his wallet.

Maxie glanced around and saw



MAXIE MCDUFFIE
...pies for Pug?

some of the pumpkin pies which had been made for the affair, and told Rawl that if he would throw one of the pies in Pug's face, the \$200 debt would be forgotten.

Rawl went over to Ravenel with a pie in his hand and told Pug that if he would allow him (Rawl) to throw the pie in his face that the \$200 would be contributed to Ravenel's effort to retire his \$300,000 campaign debt.

Ravenel, not hesitating a second, removed his glasses and jutted his jaw out. Rawl pushed the pie in Ravenel's face, to the astonishment of everyone watching. But the pie didn't smear or break, so Rawl or someone standing close by broke off a piece and threw it at someone standing in the crowd. Immediately, a mini-piefight broke out, stopping

moments later as everyone laughed themselves into tears.

Sounds like just a little slapstick fun, but perhaps Ravenel could utilize this mechanism to retire his entire campaign debt. At \$200 a throw, so to speak, that's only 1500 pies. (No cow pies allowed, Bryan)

Filling the dentist's seat

An interesting race for the State Senate seat vacated by governor-elect Jim Edwards is brewing in Charleston. While the senatorial district encompasses both Charleston and Georgetown counties, so far only Charlestonians are in the race.

Among those who have thrown their hat into the ring are former Rep. Arnold Goodstein, dentist and Charleston alderman, black attorney George Payton and state Rep. James Condon.

Stein is the alleged nominee of the so-called "Gilliard Gang," a group of politicians centered around Charleston Mayor Palmer Gilliard. The Gilliard machine has lost its influence during the last few years due to the aggressive political battle waged by Charleston attorney Bill Ackerman and his followers. A significant number of black voters and leaders, including Jim French, influential publisher of *The Charleston Chronicle*, have broken away from the Gilliard machine.

What this means for Stein is that he will have automatic opposition created just by virtue of his Gilliard support.

Arnold Goodstein retired from the state House of Representatives this year because he said he felt it was a waste of his time. He indicated at that time he wanted to practice law, and perhaps would even run for solicitor in two years. But it looks like Congaree River Fever got the best of him again. His constituency includes black and white liberal support, which, at best, represents only a small part of the electorate.

Little is known about George Payton, except he has been a black active in Charleston politics. He has potential to be a "spoiler" of sorts since he could siphon away black votes from any of the other candidates.

James Condon is perhaps the most interesting of the candidates. He has been a moderate to progressive member of the



MARVIN CHERNOFF
...still unbeaten

legislature and is steadily gaining the support of Charleston's more progressive elements. Condon has hired Marvin Chernoff to run his campaign for him. Chernoff, you'll remember, was the political wizard who received compliments from friend and foe alike for his managing of Pug Ravenel's campaign in the July Democratic primary and runoff.

And speaking of Ravenel, he has also been mentioned as a potential candidate in this Senate race. The *State* newspaper editorially urged him to run for the seat so that he could implement "his Dream"

through efforts in the Senate. But Ravenel has said and still is saying he will not run for anything more this year. He feels that his financial and personal problems prohibit such a move.

He not only owes almost \$300,000 in campaign debts, but an old football injury is acting up, forcing him to take to crutches this week and he will be operated on late next week.

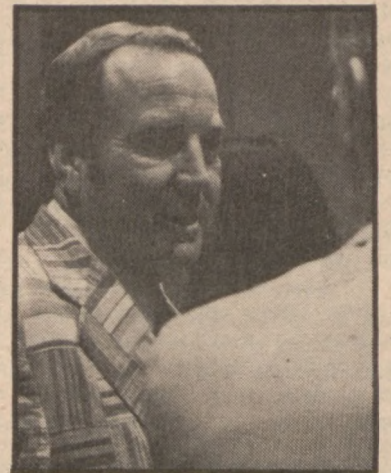
But even with Ravenel out of the race, Chernoff, who hasn't lost an electoral contest in this state since he arrived last year, will be put to the test. That should provide some excitement and interest, if nothing else.

The big question

The big question floating around Columbia these days concerns who is going to be running the governor's office after January. While Jim Edwards is the titular chief of the office, political pros realize that it's the staff who

really controls what goes on.

In that vein it is interesting to note who the Governor-elect took fishing and hunting with him on a trip to Hutchinson Island near Charleston last weekend. Sources close to Edwards say that defeated



HARRY DENT
...moving in?

It, gubernatorial candidate Carroll Campbell and former representative George Dean (Continued on page nine)

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STAGE DOOR

PSC ruling: a partial victory?

by Bob Thompson

South Carolina consumer advocates may not be jumping for joy as a result of last week's state Public Service Commission ruling that approved a rate increase for Duke Power Company customers. But several persons who opposed the rate hikes -- odd though it may seem -- were very happy with the decision.

They're not happy enough to stop hounding South Carolina's power suppliers about alleged wasteful practices, inequitable pricing, and other policies that have brought Duke and the other state utility companies under public scrutiny in this election year. But the consumer activists feel that the rate hike was a step in the right direction.

If the facts -- consumer representatives applauding a price increase by a public sanctioned monopoly -- may sound strange, let us explain. True, Duke Power's rates to its South Carolina retail

customers are now stabilized at about 16.7 percent above what they were just over a year ago. But the apportionment of that increase, thanks to the recent Public Service Commission (PSC) conclusions, will put more of a burden on industrial users while keeping rates for residential users the same as or slightly more than September 1973 rates.

Duke serves about a quarter of a million customers in the South Carolina Piedmont area. So the new rate structure will not directly affect residents and industries in the midlands and eastern parts of the state. But what is really important, consumer activists say, is the PSC's attitude toward residential and industrial users of electricity. They see the recent PSC ruling as evidence of increasing concern by the Commission for lower and middle income families, and a realization by the PSC that it and the power companies have

been too easy on the big industrial users.

Duke Power originally asked the PSC in September, 1973, for permission to raise its rates to South Carolina retail customers by about 16.7 percent. The PSC at that time told Duke to wait a while, so that the Commission could investigate the need for the rate hike.

Duke then petitioned for an interim increase -- saying, in effect, "Let us have an increase immediately. We need the money now. And then if the Commission decides we shouldn't get the rate increase, we'll refund all of that temporary increase to our customers, with six percent interest." The PSC bought the idea, approving interim increases of first eight percent, then another 2.25 percent, and finally the full 16.7 percent. The Charlotte-based utility company has been collecting those higher "temporary" rates for more than a year now, awaiting a final decision by the PSC.

That final decision came on November 8, 1974, following lengthy public hearings this summer and several months of deliberation by the seven Commissioners. Here's basically what the PSC concluded:

--Duke Power Company is justified in claiming that it needs \$26.5 million in additional revenue annually, in order to maintain construction of new power-generating facilities and to attract investors.

--Industrial customers have been paying too little for their electricity, and some residential customers have been paying too much under current "interim" rates.

--The power company has been "subsidizing" wholesale buyers of electricity (i.e. other power companies), selling them electricity at low rates and making up the financial losses on retail customers. The PSC advised against this, though it has no power over sales to wholesale customers (the domain of the Federal Power Commission).

--Duke Power may keep the money it collected on its interim

rate increases the last year, because if the company had to refund that money, "it would place the Company in an extremely hazardous financial position."

--Starting December 1, 1974, Duke Power Company must use new rates that would increase the cost to industrial users by about six percent, while rolling back residential rates by varying amounts, according to how much electricity residential customers use.

Since the PSC ruling was issued about a week ago, there hasn't been much apparent reaction from industrial users yet. But it seems safe to say that large industries that are dependent on great amounts of electrical power might not be too happy at having their rates upped six percent. Ray P. McClain, a Charleston lawyer who represented consumer groups opposing the rate hike, told *Osceola*, "If I were them (industrial users), I would not be pleased."

But other observers felt that the industries in the Piedmont would not be unnecessarily hard-pressed by the rate increase. Several pointed out that industries can pass on increased production costs to customers, spreading the burden of increased power costs to 200 million people rather than 250,000 South Carolina residents.

Bill Harden, director of Public Voice, a South Carolina-based "citizens' lobby" concerned with consumer issues, agreed that industrial users probably wouldn't feel a rate increase as acutely as the average residential user might. "Electricity is a relatively small cost to most industries," Harden maintained. "Their big costs are labor and capital."

How Duke's industrial customers feel about the increase may be seen November 22, when hearings will begin at the PSC's Columbia headquarters to allow objections to be voiced. But attorney McClain said he doesn't foresee objections doing much good. "Frankly," said McClain, "I don't think they (industries) are in a position to do very well."

Harden was generally pleased

with the PSC ruling, but he said he -- and Public Voice -- disapprove of certain parts of the ruling. "We feel there should have been refunds," he declared, referring to the PSC's decision that Duke Power can keep all money generated by the "interim" rate increases.

And Harden said he also felt that construction in progress shouldn't be included in Duke's "rate base," which is the key factor used in determining that Duke's investors were not getting a fair return on their money (hence the "need" for the additional funds generated by the rate increase). "Duke doesn't have to pay taxes on construction in progress," Harden remarked, "so it shouldn't be put in the rate base."

The young Public Voice director scored Duke Power for what he termed unnecessary expansion of facilities. The power company in the spring of 1974 asked the PSC for a "conservation surcharge," claiming that decreased demand for electricity was jeopardizing Duke's financial future, Harden said; but now the company is claiming it needs the rate increases, in part, to finance expanded power-generating capacity. Harden feels that's a ruse, and that Duke is actually "trying to inflate its rate base by a great capital outlay. They'll get returns on that (expanded facilities) long after it's paid for."

One item considered at this summer's PSC hearings that the Commission hasn't ruled on yet is the "coal cost adjustment clause" which allows Duke to pass on to its customers all increased coal costs -- without PSC approval, which is needed for rate increases. The coal cost adjustment clause has sparked the wrath of consumer groups, which claim the clause removes any incentive that Duke might otherwise have to keep operating costs down.

One critic of Duke claimed the power company may have been abusing the coal cost adjustment clause during a recent strike at Duke's subsidiary Brookside coal mine in Harlan County, Kentucky. During the strike, Duke bought coal from other sources for prices up to three times what it had been paying to Brookside. Duke was in no hurry to settle the strike, the critic said, because the company could pass on 100 percent of the increased coal costs directly to its electric customers.

Public Voice and other consumer representatives have asked the PSC to make Duke foot about 15 percent of increased coal costs, so that the power company will have an incentive to keep its costs -- and thus its customers' rates -- down. The PSC is expected to rule on that shortly.

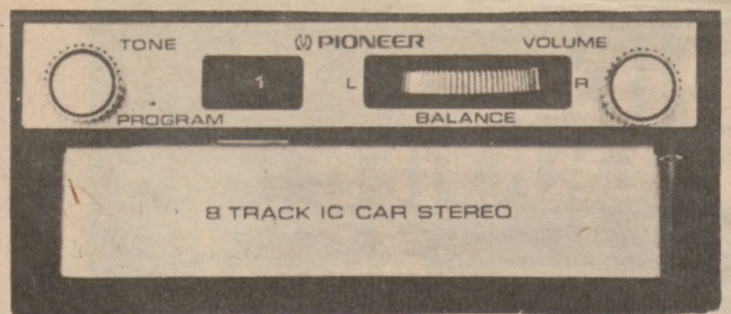
Although there are complaints with the PSC's most recent rate increase ruling, reaction has generally been favorable. The Public Service Commission at last seems to be considering lower income consumers, many feel. As Ray P. McClain said, "Considering the national financial picture, it's close to as good a result as the consumers could expect." And Bill Harden echoed, "We consider this (ruling) a victory. There's no doubt about that."



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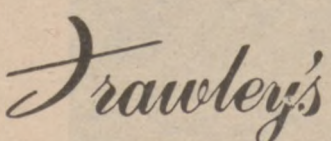
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Truckers to go on strike

by Dick Harpootlian

"You gotta be a little screwy to be a trucker, but I'd rather fight than switch myself. It used to be that you could make good money, but since February we've been losin' bad."

The two truckers sat in a mobile home situated on a plot of land next to Interstate 20 in Lexington. From the front doorstep, one can hear the whine of diesel rigs as they scream toward Augusta. Cannibalized engines and parts of trucks lie scattered about the weed-covered yard.

Inside are an independent breed of people. They own their trucks and choose where they're going to drive and what they're going to carry. "Why work for someone else?" one of them asks. "All you get is a straight salary no matter how hard you work." And just as the independent shun organized trucking firms, they exhibit disdain for organized labor. "All they want is your dues," one of the independent truckers sneered the other day.

Time was, the independent truckers say, when a man could earn a good living being a trucker. The attraction of being your own boss and having the freedom of the open road prompted over 65,000 men on the east coast alone to join the independent truckers' ranks. But times grew hard. Increased fuel prices prompted by the Arab oil embargo and generally poorer economic conditions have forced many of the truckers out of business and a good many others are just hanging on by their financial fingernails. So last February the independents went on strike. They stalled their rigs on major interstate thoroughfares, an act of defiance which resulted in some of the largest traffic jams in this country's history. Most states responded with tow trucks and National Guardsmen. Highways were cleared in a matter of hours and soon traffic was flowing freely again. But then the independents' refusal to drive began to have an impact on the country and when food began to run short, so did tempers. Drivers working for trucking companies crossed picket lines in an attempt to break the strike and even some independents refused to honor the work stoppage. The results were: a South Carolina driver was shot and killed as he drove through Delaware; a North Carolina driver was shot as he drove through Wilmington, N.C.; tires on nine trucks were slashed in Maryland; bricks and cement blocks were dropped from overpasses through the windshields of strike-breaking trucks. The list of incidents could go on, but it all meant one thing to the non-striking truck drivers: they realized that each time they took to the road that they were risking their lives.

The message was understood and soon most trucking, both independent and company, came to a standstill. Over 100,000 workers in industries which rely on trucks were laid off. Convoys of trucks with National Guardsmen riding shotgun made their way through some states delivering much-needed medical supplies and food which would spoil if it

remained in warehouses for any longer.

After a little more than a week of the strike, though, negotiations between independents and then-President Nixon's aides resulted in at first a partial and then a complete thaw in the work stoppage.

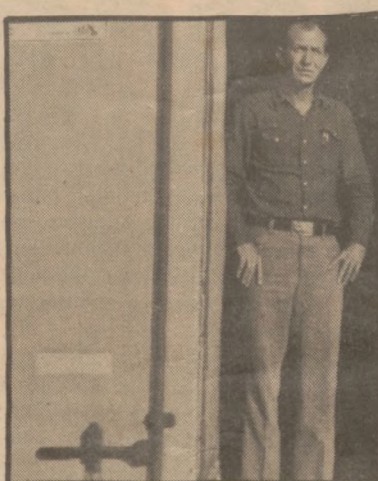
But in the eight months since the February strike, conditions for the independent truckers have grown worse, according to Southeastern independent truckers' spokesman John Jefferson of Lexington. So on November 27 the independent truckers will go on strike again. And this time they will not come back to work until their demands are met. "Even if it brings this country to its knees," Jefferson vows.

Jefferson explains that his requests are simple. "First of all we have to get rates up. The big companies are driving us out of business because they have been given exclusive rights to carry certain products by the Interstate Commerce Commission." Jefferson claims that since the big companies have exclusive "rights" to haul manufactured goods from the industrial plants of the North to the rural South it is forcing independents to either break the law or go out of business. "As an independent I can haul produce in my 'reefer' (refrigerator truck) from Florida to, let's say, New York. But because only certain companies have the rights to haul manufactured or processed goods from New York back to the South, then I have to drive back to Florida with an empty truck. The big companies, though, are now hauling produce up to New York and then returning with a full load of manufactured goods. It stands to reason that if they're making money going both ways they can do it cheaper than I can."

Jefferson said that some independents try to make up for the difference by hauling "hot loads" back from Northern states. A "hot load," he explains, is a load of manufactured goods which is illegal for the independents to carry. "If you get caught," Jefferson warned, "they (ICC) fine you \$500 the first time and take your truck the second time."

When asked if he had ever hauled "hot loads," Jefferson smiled and said, "Oh, a few times, I guess."

Jefferson and his independent trucker cohorts also want the nine-cent federal levy on each gallon of diesel fuel they use ended. "That money was supposed to go to build the interstates and now we



John Jefferson

have the best interstate highway system in the world. It was supposed to end in 1971, but Congress is continuing it from year to year. And on some of those roads we helped pay for now we have to pay tolls. Why hell, it costs over \$60 in just tolls to make a run from here to New York and back," he complained.

Another sore point with the truckers is marketing and unloading fees. According to Jefferson, up until a few years ago firms to which they delivered goods supplied and paid men to unload trucks. But now, Jefferson says, the trucker has to hire people to unload his truck.

"And what's bad is that most of these people we hire to unload are on food stamps and welfare. They're paid in cash by us so they don't have to report it. I can show you one right here in Columbia who is driving a brand new Imperial, yet he doesn't pay one cent of taxes. Last year I paid 49 percent of my gross income to taxes," he explained.

Jefferson also wants "market fees" eliminated. These are fees, he said, that truckers have to pay produce markets each time they enter the market. "When you drive out to the Farmers Market here in Columbia you just drive right in, but when we pull up to the gate we have to pay anywhere from seven to ten dollars. They say it pays for 'security,'" Jefferson explained incredulously.

The truckers also want the numerous license tag and truck stamp requirements lifted, explaining they feel these are discriminatory taxes that burden truckers unfairly.

Two of the main issues in last February's strike are no longer being pressed by Jefferson and the truckers. They are resigned to higher fuel prices and the lower speed limits. They explained that they could live with the higher prices and lower speeds if only the

government would act to compensate them for the added expense. This compensation should come in the form of higher rates and the elimination of the fuel tax and the other fees they mentioned.

But the truckers also blame much of their troubles on inflation, which they contend is caused by "welfare and give-away programs like that."

As John Jefferson puts it, "if they'd stop giving away money to foreign countries and on welfare and stuff like that we wouldn't have inflation."

Just as they can live with higher fuel prices and lower speed limits the truckers say they can live with inflation, but only if they are allowed a fair rate of return for their efforts.

So on November 27 the independent truckers will go out on strike and they hope that their unionized brethren will follow suit. Jefferson said that the Thanksgiving date was chosen for two reasons. "First, most of the men want to be home with their families for Thanksgiving. And second, all shipping will stop that Monday anyway for the Thanksgiving holidays. That will

give us a four-day jump."

This means that when the strike begins stores will already be in low supply of goods since truckers traditionally stop making pickups and deliveries on the Monday before Thanksgiving. So by the Monday after Thanksgiving, or only three days into the strike, no deliveries will have been made for seven days. The truckers hope that this will help bring about pressure strong enough to force a settlement. They also admitted that having the coal miners out on strike wouldn't hurt their effort either.

Jefferson and his friends hope there won't be any violence. They hope that truckers who broke the strike last February will be smart enough to stay home this time.

But John Jefferson believes that there will be those truckers who will ignore the strike and drive anyway, and he believes they deserve whatever they get.

"It took ten years for many of these truckers to work up to what they have and they are not about to see it wiped out in a few months. Now I oppose violence myself," Jefferson explained, "but there's guys out there that would kill you for a quarter, let alone their livelihood."

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NATIONAL TOPICS

TRB
FROM WASHINGTON

Crime Fighting

Unemployment is growing and more unemployment always means more crime. Six percent are out of work, with twice as many blacks as whites, and the figure will probably reach seven percent before long. Crime will tag along.

One of the most astonishing changes in the United States in the past half century is the spread of city fear. I think it is what our ancestors, if they returned, would mark most in America after they got over their shock at technological change. "You mean the streets aren't safe?" they would ask. It would be hard to explain that to Benjamin Franklin.

It isn't so bad in other democracies. Back from Europe, a friend told of asking the London hotel clerk if it was safe to "explore" after dark? The clerk's puzzled look followed him out of the hotel. "Safe?" he repeated. "Safe?" Police don't wear guns in London.

The other day some European graduate students answered a *New York Times* editorial that decried conditions abroad. Well, they responded, "Our streets are safe at night. Your civilization has made it impossible to go for a walk at night in your cities."

In June, 1968, Lyndon Johnson set up a 13-member Commission on Violence and made Milton Eisenhower its head. It reported 91 recommendations to Richard Nixon in July, 1969. Time passed and there was no comment from Nixon. "The White House was absolutely silent regarding our commission's study and recommendations," says Milton Eisenhower sadly in a new book, *The President is Calling*. "Evidently our report, like many others, had been filed and forgotten."

You can see how this was, of course: Nixon was elected in 1968 partly because he promised to solve the crime problem, and re-elected in 1972 partly because he said he had solved it. A little embarrassing to have a blue-ribbon commission report that crime wasn't solved and wouldn't be solved easily! "Violent crime has increased about 100 percent in the past 10 years," Eisenhower now reports.

While the commission was starting its research in the presidential election of 1968 Attorney General John

Mitchell kept telling the nation that poverty is "not a cause of Crime." Eisenhower says this irritated him because his commission was coming to just the opposite conclusion. It is true, they unanimously reported, that the nation should launch an all-out attack on the faltering system of criminal justice but it was just as important to cure the root causes of crime in the social structure.

Day-to-day crime doesn't bother the nation much, Eisenhower indicates. What stirs the country is when "a President, a senator, and a great civil rights leader are assassinated in a few years. You have to kill somebody prominent." Last week a Louis Harris poll showed that among the humble people of Harlem, N.Y., the thing that worries them most is not inflation, not unemployment, not drugs nor housing: it is crime; 51 percent of the total report that; the next highest anxiety is housing, 31 percent. When president Kennedy is shot you get a commission on violence; after the commission's great social document is filed and forgotten urban crime goes on much as before. Nobody greatly bothers, we are used to it.

The U.S. with 200 million people averages 50 times as many gun murders a year as do England, Germany and Japan combined, with their total population of around 200 million.

Crime is now spreading into the suburbs and the subjects may rouse interest again. Eisenhower recalls that our rate of violent crime is five times that of Canada per person, 30 times that of Great Britain and 90 times that of the Netherlands.

The most sympathetic European coming to the United States cannot understand one thing, try as he will: why do we allow free access to hand guns? There are 30 million lethal handguns loose in the United States, Eisenhower recalls. He says he was perplexed by the "blind, emotional resistance" to any effort to curb the senseless excess of handguns. When he urged control "vitriolic mail poured into my office, nearly all of it instigated by form letters and cards distributed nationally by the rich and politically

powerful National Rifle Association." Yet every poll taken on the subject over a 10-year period, he notes, favors the kind of control that the Commission recommended. Eisenhower can't understand it.

May I make a modest suggestion? I think the gun is a sex symbol of male chauvinism. The gun shows masculine superiority, makes even the weakest equal to the strongest. It flatters the ego of men who have nothing else to be vain about. Someday Womens Lib will discover this and picket the National Rifle Association. It is high time for some new Carry Nations of gun control.

But guns don't cause crime; they escalate its violence. Crime has complex causes -- the Commission decided. There has been, for example, a vast urbanization in America with a new criminal subculture in ghetto slums. Crime is not due to race, they say, but to poverty and environment. In ghettos "the realities of American life have made a mockery of the American dream," Bookless, jobless, possibly fatherless, the boy feels the constant lure of the TV set." By the time he has reached 18 he has spent more time watching TV, mostly programs of violence, than he has spent in school," Eisenhower notes.

In the 60's established verities -- Country, church, school, home -- were under attack. They still are. And it is axiomatic "that in a period of rising expectations on the part of masses of people, followed by a period in which there is little realization, violence is certain to follow."

Eisenhower is just as strong in denouncing the other problem of crime: weak law enforcement. Yes, he says, without qualification, "failure of the criminal justice system is a crucial fact." He would double the annual expenditure here, an additional \$5 billion. He would also ultimately spend \$20 billion to fight the social causes of course, for schools, houses, job opportunities, slum clearances.

A lot of money, of course! Repression is cheaper...

So, support the Pentagon and skimp on welfare; bolt your window, bar your door, buy a gun and stay indoors.

JACK ANDERSON AND THE WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Botching the economy

WASHINGTON — Our White House sources tell us regretfully that President Ford is mismanaging the economy worse than former President Nixon did during the Watergate crisis. There is confusion in the White House, they say, over how to cope with economic problems.

The President is still insisting that inflation is the nation's number one problem. The measures he has adopted to fight inflation, meanwhile, are pushing the nation into a recession, and this, many economists believe, has become the number-one problem.

There is now evidence that the President got his economic wires crossed. White House insiders say his economic advisers delivered a confidential forecast to him several weeks ago that unemployment would hit 7 per cent next year. This would be a sure sign of a recession.

But their confidential prediction never reached the Economic Policy Board while it was working out the President's economic program.

This board is the nation's top economic policymaking group. Yet its members went ahead with a plan to fight inflation unaware that the President's economic advisers, in effect, expected a recession.

Thus, an increasing number of economists believe the President is fighting the wrong economic war with the wrong weapons at the wrong time.

War Drums

Once again, the Middle East tinderbox is threatening to explode into flames.

The Arab nations have formally designated the Palestinian Liberation Organization as the bargaining body for all Palestinians. But the Israelis, who regard the PLO as a terrorist group, swear they won't negotiate with them. The only alternative, it appears, is war.

Already, the two sides are preparing for battle. Russia is pouring armaments into Syria. The Israelis are clamoring for rush deliveries of U.S. arms, including sophisticated missiles.

This has led intelligence analysts to believe the Israelis may even be planning a preemptive strike against the Arabs.

The Israelis reportedly expect Egypt and Syria to launch long-range, ground-to-ground missiles at cities. To prevent this, they may decide to launch their missiles first.

Intelligence experts fear this would be the first step toward a nuclear exchange. As we reported several years ago, the Israelis already possess nuclear weapons. And the Egyptians have been promised a nuclear reactor from the United States.

The CIA has also picked up hints that India may provide the Syrians with a nuclear reactor. The deal was struck, according to intelligence reports, when the Indian defense minister visited Damascus in late September.

The Middle East, clearly, has become the most dangerous spot on the map.

Ford to Quit?

Sources close to Gerald Ford now believe he will not try to stay in the White House after 1976.

The reasons are both personal and political. The primary reason, of course, is his wife's poor health. Betty Ford, even before her breast surgery, had been urging her husband to retire from politics.

Friends say that Ford depends heavily on his wife for political advice. He has sorely missed her views during her illness. If she now asks him to step down, he probably would do so.

The man himself may also be tiring of the fray. In the past, he has enjoyed political barnstorming. But his performance this fall was lackluster.

Privately, GOP leaders fear his bland style will also hurt Republican chances in 1976. They know him well enough to tell him about their apprehensions.

It is just possible, therefore, that Gerald Ford may be content to settle for his assured place in history: a caretaker president who saw the nation through a crisis.

Hill Reform

The new Congress will be dominated by junior members who have been elected within the last six years. Even before the election, 61 senior members retired, rather than face the electorate again. Most of them were obstructionists who

have helped to block reform.

Now a majority appears to favor reform. The first test will come in December when the House Democrats hold their organizing caucus. The newcomers will set up a howl for congressional reforms.

They are also talking about checking the power of the president. There will be renewed support for a constitutional amendment that would permit Congress to remove a president in a three-fourths vote of each House.

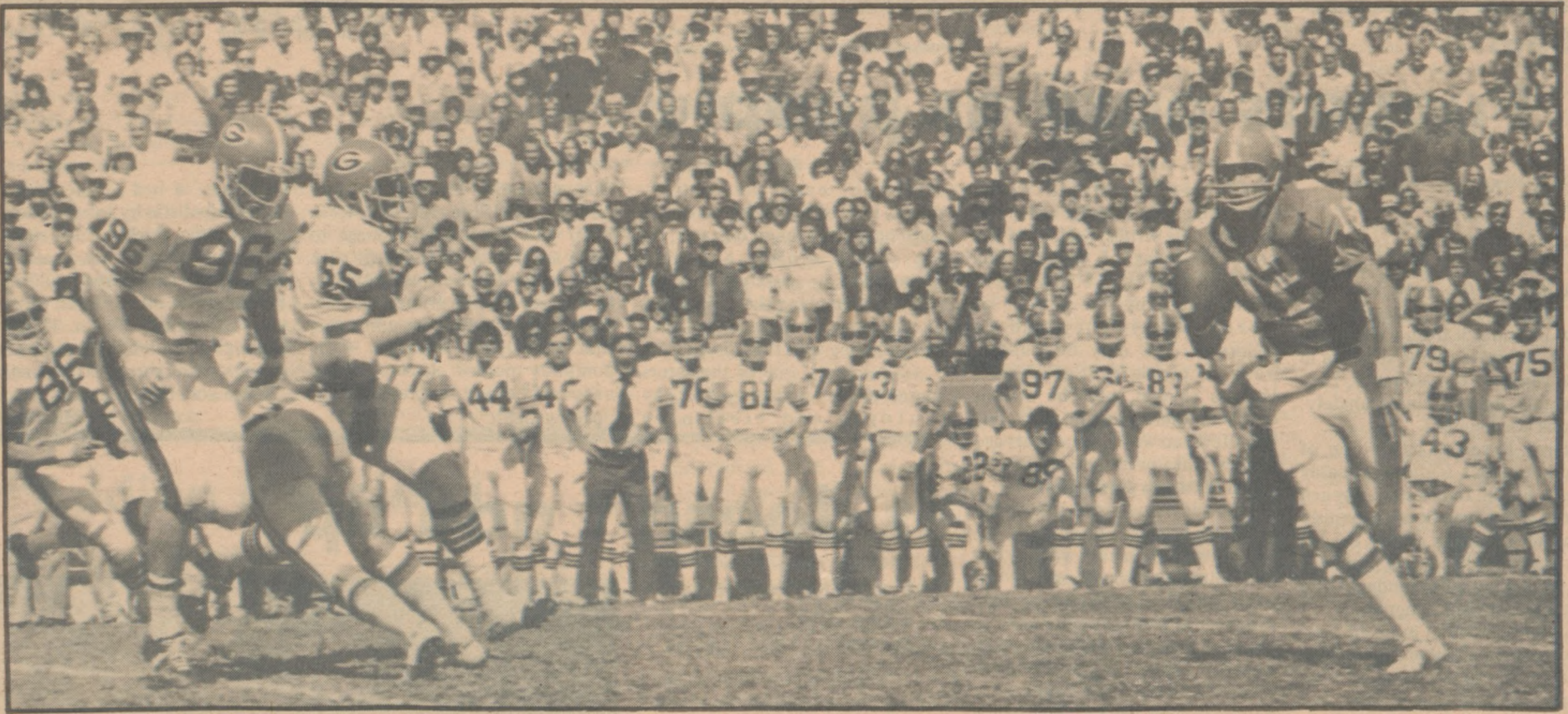
There is even talk of establishing a ceremonial president who would attend to the formalities of the office, while a constitutional president will concentrate on governing the nation.

Some of the lessons of Watergate, it appears, may finally be adopted by the new Congress.

Washington Whirl

During the last days of the Nixon Administration, one irate citizen forwarded a package of dried cow dung to the White House. The package broke open at the post office and perplexed authorities wondered what to do. They decided that regulations are regulations, so they wrapped up the cow chips and dispatched them to the Executive Mansion...Because he failed to take out health insurance when he left the White House, former President Nixon will have to foot his enormous hospital bills out of his pocket. Ironically, even if his own proposal for national health insurance had been enacted, Nixon would still have had to pay at least \$1,500 of his medical costs. And, after 90 days of unemployment, he would have been without insurance...

Scores of children and some adults have been hurt while imitating Evel Knievel's jumping feats. The worst injury resulted in a death. The least serious case involved a six-year-old Chicago girl who got a bad scare when she drove her bicycle off a board and into a sandbox...Pulitzer Prize-winning correspondent George Weller has been waiting in Australia for nine months to recover a tattered notebook he lost in a scuffle. The courts awarded him his notes and 40 cents in damages, but the wait has already cost him \$5,000...



Clemson's Fellars rolls out against Georgia at the Valley

Photo by Robert Jenkins

Clemson vs. Carolina: bet on the Tigers

(Continued from page one)

every team is looking for last Saturday against the University of North Carolina, rolling to an easy 54-32 win. Clemson led, at various points, 26-0, 32-8, and 49-14 on its way to the solid victory. Some Clemson followers had been terrified that after the Tigers' 29-28 loss at Tennessee several weeks ago, when the Tigers were beaten on a two-point conversion with only seconds remaining, a prolonged disappointment would set in that could affect the team's chances to finish a successful season. Clemson played poorly at Wake Forest, but won, and faced a North Carolina squad that had only a few days before received an invitation to play in the Sun Bowl. But from the opening kickoff, when Warren Ratchford, one of several freshmen who have proved instrumental for the Tigs this year, returned the kickoff 65 yards to the UNC 31, it was a devastating and embarrassing loss for the Heels.

While the Clemson "program" is seemingly on the way up, the Carolina program has been having its troubles this fall, perhaps symbolized by last weekend's narrow 21-18 victory over lowly Appalachian State. The great expectations of the off-season and pre-season have long since evaporated, and the season in Columbia has been a long and at times an ugly one. Unexpected losses to Tech and Duke, followed by an announcement by coach Paul Dietzel that this would be his last season, set the tone for what followed. Since Dietzel's announcement, the conversation in Columbia has centered on who will replace him and not on the fortunes of the 1974 team. Carolina's quarterback duo of Jeff Grantz and Ron Bass have alternated playing time and injuries. Bass, particularly, has looked good on occasion, and running back Jay Lynn Hodgins became the second leading ground gainer in Carolina history on his way to an outstanding season. In fact, the Carolina offense has not performed all that badly, for the most part. But a lack of offensive consistency, a lack of team speed, a lack of significant help from incoming freshmen and woeful defensive performances in the early season have spelled disaster for Paul Dietzel's club. To their credit, after an 0-5 start the Gamecocks seem destined to win four of their last six starts. But it's too little and too late for dispirited Gamecock supporters.

It's little wonder, then, that some Carolina fans with tickets are talking about not making the trip to Death Valley on November 23. What shapes up is a long game, and a long winter, for Carolina football fans. In last year's game with Clemson, Grantz accounted for 306 yards total offense in the USC victory. After nine games this year, Grantz has only 632 yards. He has been plagued by knee problems all year, and lately reports have surfaced that he will not return for his senior year of football here, but take a lucrative baseball contract instead. Ron Bass showed great skill at quarterback in USC's victory over UNC and loss to N.C. State. But Ron has a sprained left shoulder and a pulled hamstring. If both USC quarterbacks were at full speed, I would have to pick Clemson to win, but it is doubtful if either will be healthy in time for the game.

Here is how the game shapes up, as I see it, position by position:

Quarterback

Before the season started, Clemson's weak point seemed

to be quarterback, just as USC's strong point seemed to be the same position. Now Clemson is stronger, particularly because of Carolina's injuries at quarterback which necessitated using Jay Lynn Hodgins there against Appalachian last week. Clemson quarterback Mark Fellars played nearly perfect against UNC last week, and second team quarterback Mike O'Cain played well at various points during the season. Fellars completed four of six passes for 72 yards and ran for 99 off the veer last weekend. That's not the mark of a weak spot, but it's probably the weakest spot the Clemson team has.

Defensive Secondary

Defensively, Clemson is strong and Carolina, quite simply, is not. In the secondary, Clemson has lost two of its top performers in Lynn Carson, who was kicked off the squad, and injured Peanut Martin, who was All-ACC before breaking his foot in an early game. Bill Wingo, another cornerback, missed some action with an appendectomy, but has returned recently to play well. Jim Ness is the rover and Mark Lee and Dennis Smith round out the secondary. All have played well. Carolina's secondary has been tested very little, but it's also a good one with Henry Laws, C.A. Wilson and Hugh Bell. The secondaries are about even.

Defensive Line

On the defensive line, Clemson is much stronger than Carolina. The Tigers have plenty of depth while the Gamecocks don't. Red Parker has been playing two defensive lines all year while Paul Dietzel would have to dream to have such a luxury. The Redhead's prize recruits, like Jeff Mills, Jerome Hill and Thad Allen, along with veteran G.G. Galloway give the Tigers some of the best defensive line material in the South. Add Willie Anderson at middle guard and you have about a 20-pound advantage over the Gamecock defensive front four of Tony Pepper, Russ Manzari, Kerry Depasquale and whoever mans the other tackle slot. Carolina just has not been able to find the same front four all year. Injuries and lack of size have caused USC to play musical chairs in a quest for consistency.

Linebacker

Clemson has a real standout in Jimmy Williamson. Two years ago he was all-ACC. This year he is back to form after a knee injury and had 18 tackles last week against UNC. Tim Stough and Ronnie Smith have also played well at linebacker for Clemson. Carolina, on the other hand, looked good at linebacker at the start of the year with Gary Mott, Bill Cregar, Andy Nelson and Grahl Phillips all returning. Injuries just about devastated that corps, especially Cregar and Mott, who still have not returned to full speed. Clemson has given up just about as many yards in total offense this year as USC -- 3,344 to USC's 3,698. But the Tigers have selected opportune time to give up the yardage, and by and large, their schedule has been tougher than USC's.

Offensive Line

On offense, All-American guard Ken Peoples anchors a veteran line that calls itself the "Fox Hole Five." Even though USC's Mike McCabe, Bubba Shuggart, Buck Thompson, Brad Kline and Jerry Witherspoon have evolved at the end of the season into an effective unit, I will have to let the advantage go to Clemson here. The Tigers' line has punished teams such as Georgia and Georgia Tech, whereas

USC was lucky to get out alive. Essentially, its two veteran offensive lines by this late in the season, but speed and the advantage lies with Clemson.

Receivers

Tight end Bennie Cunningham has developed into Clemson's first true All-American candidate since offensive tackle Wayne Mass in 1967. At 6-5 and 250 pounds, Cunningham is consistently able to beat defensive backs on long patterns, and has in the past few games been catching to ball with more adeptness than he did as a freshman and sophomore. He presents the same problem for Carolina that Charlie Waddell of UNC did. And Carolina had a tough time with Waddell. Look for Cunningham to have a good day against a small USC defensive backfield. The Gamecocks have better wide receivers than the Tigers, especially since sophomore flanker Joey Walters broke his ankle in the North Carolina game at Death Valley. But the USC offense is not designed to get the ball to the wide receivers all that often, and too often when Mike Farrell and Eddie Muldrow have roamed free, the ball hasn't been on target. If Carolina is to have a chance against Clemson though, it would seem that Farrell and Muldrow will have to be catching some passes. And someone will have to get them the ball. Advantage in receivers to Carolina.

Running Back

Clemson is not particularly deep at running back, while USC is. The Tigers, essentially, have played with two backs, Tony Matthews and Ken Callicutt, while USC sports Hodgins, Kevin Long, Clarence Williams, Andy LeHeup, Randy Chastain, and perhaps even the injured Tom Amerin. Don Testerman and Leon Hope have played well on occasion for Clemson. But the overall advantage would have to lie with Carolina.

Other Factors

There are, of course, other factors. Most of them are in Clemson's favor and could prove instrumental in a close contest, if one develops on the afternoon of November 23. The Clemson kicking game is more consistent, with punter Mitch Tyner and placekicker Bob Burgess enjoying fine years. Clemson is playing at home, which is always an advantage, particularly this year where the Tigers will probably be trying for an undefeated season before the home folks. Also, Clemson has the momentum and confidence inspired by beating teams that Carolina has played poorly against. Then there is speed, and the one thing that strikes you about watching both teams play is how much faster the Tigers are, man for man, than the Gamecocks. Then there is the bowl situation, and an outside chance that Clemson, if they finish 7-4, could be getting a call.

Last but not least is revenge. All winter and most of this year, the Clemson people heard about Jeff Grantz, how he beat Clemson last year single-handedly and how he was Heisman Trophy material. Well the Cats have been sharpening their claws all year, hoping to get another shot at Grantz and the Gamecocks. Look for a long winter in Columbia this year, because the Redhead's Cats aren't pussycats by any stretch of the imagination. They are just what their name implies --- Tigers.

Theatre

Puppets pose as people

A SHOT IN THE DARK at Town Theatre thru November 16

In Town Theatre's production of *A Shot in the Dark*, four men and three women enter, move about in, and exit from a large stage full of furniture. While they are in visual range of the audience, they either talk or listen. Unfortunately, nothing else happens.

Harry Kurnitz's adaptation of Marcel Achard's *L'idiote* probably loses a lot in translation. French phrases which may be outrageously funny to a speaker of that tongue have a way of becoming mundane and perplexing when rendered into our more Germanic language.

Achard's original enjoyed brief popularity in a rather fashionable *boulevard* playhouse. Town Theatre assures the viewer that Kurnitz's translation met with similar success in our own country though Americans probably recognize his title as belonging to a humorous Peter Sellers film of the 1960's. Similarities between the play and the movie are hard to come by, for the filmmakers reshaped their work and stressed in the movie what is only a very minor part of the play. In short, they tailored the story to fit their star and came up with something better.

Playwright Eugene Ionesco once described going to a

boulevard theatre in Paris. Everything I saw happened upon the stage, he writes, destroyed the very purposes of theatre. The actors became puppets manipulated by the torrent of words which they had to memorize. Not only do puppets pose as people in this theatre, Ionesco charges, but the actions one sees there have no meaning. What Ionesco wrote some years ago applies quite pertinently today to Town Theatre's production.

The play itself presents many problems because of its origins. It's the kind of piece written for well-martined businessmen out with their secretaries or lady shoppers in from the provinces. In terms of Broadway, it would mean something along the line of *Irene* or *Over There* or any number of bubble-headed works which allow the tourists to go back home telling everyone they've seen a "real-live Broadway play."

All the major events of the play occurred before the curtain opens and at some place other than the office which occupies the stage. For the duration of three scenes, the audience must hear rehearsed the rather unremarkable details which preceded the murder under investigation. So, for two hours, we watch people walking about the stage and reciting their lines.

Under Joseph Ridolfo's

direction, even the relatively simple task of arranging actors on stage becomes a major obstacle, for his actors exhibit a marked propensity for walking into the furniture, cracking their hip bones on the sides of desks and chairs, and fumbling with their props.

Occasionally, one of the actors comes to life, taking hold of the dialogue and creating a

characterization instead of merely faking one. Of the cast, only Ruth Elder and Frank Bell manage to bring any sanity to the stage with their rather fanciful performances as witnesses to the crime, but they achieve this success by parodying that which they represent -- the pompous monied classes. All the actors seemed unprepared for opening night.

The audience was somnambulist by intermission. *A Shot in the Dark* is such shallow entertainment that we can see right through it. No troupe could have breathed life into such an obvious bag of wind. Town Theatre's attempt at an artificial respiration serves the purpose of neither theatre nor entertainment.

Mike Smith

It doesn't add up

THE ADDING MACHINE by Elmer Rice performed by USC Theatre

"I don't suppose there's been a college or university that hasn't produced *The Adding Machine* at one time or another," wrote Elmer Rice in his autobiography. And a friendly writer comments that this "fact" illustrates how amateur theatre can sometimes act as an effective court of appeals to Broadway -- since Rice's play did not enjoy enthusiastic acclaim or a lengthy run when it was first produced in 1923. This court of appeals notion is a justifiably positive note in the face of commercial theatre. But *The Adding Machine* provokes more interest in the negative functions of a amateur theatre as institutionalized in Drama Departments -- a relatively new addition to university life in terms of full degree status, staff, and curriculum. The painter Ben Shan, in a book that grew out of his experience in residence at Harvard, suggested that the university is fast becoming a "hospital for the arts." Nowhere could this be more true than in the theatre departments which, ironically, appear to have been ushered onto the scene just in time to provide a home for long-dead or dying plays. Under auspices of Shan's hospital metaphor, University Theatre's Drayton Hall would be re-named, at least for last week, The Department of Pathology, *The Adding Machine* being, in my opinion, in the long-dead category, though in fairness to Mr. Rice it should be pointed out that this production was probably one of his play's worst embalming ever.

The Adding Machine is a queer play to begin with. Its protagonist, an adding clerk named Mr. Zero, lacks imagination of Walter Mitty and the pathos of Willy Loman, where he sorely needs both. But he borrows from these two gentlemen, in capsule, their respective basic problems: his wife



Rice's "Adding Machine"

drives him crazy and he is a slave to a corporation. Both of these problems are solved when Zero kills his boss, dies in prison, and floats on up to heaven with only four scenes down and three to go. This leaves him free to perform as a dull harpoon for various unspecified targets. (Marriage, automation, the pleasure principle? Social stereotypes, piety, psychological slavery? Reincarnation...Life?) Professor Frank Durham, who wrote a book on Elmer Rice, says "the play can be viewed as presenting a denial of man's free will." But I suspect Frank is an all-too-avid academic, plastering up, for Freshman English, yet another critical billboard.

Rice can move Zero in time and space, give his main characters horrendously long monologues, and present us with clever didactic cartoons by virtue of a form called Expressionism which the playwright is credited with helping to introduce to the American theatre. Expressionism, in brief, allows for distortion and exaggeration in congruence with the subjective responses of the artist to the situation he is

describing. But Rice -- who wrote the play in 17 days of high-fevered inspiration with little food or drink -- seems to have Expressed Himself at the expense of minimum credibility. Yet with admirable madness, The Daring Innovation In Expressionism could be seen as an Unintentionally Ominous Joke, as if Rice (who won the Pulitzer Prize in 1929 for *Street Scene*) were a Mel Brooks bogged down with a social conscience and the need to express a philosophy of life. All of this, I hope, sums up the plot -- in, of course, an expressionistic manner.

If University Theatre had to pick one to bungle in such an extravagantly slipshod way this play was potentially ideal for the most amusing results. Immediately upon entering Drayton Hall, I had the first clue that something disastrously funny was about to begin. The curtain was closed and across it were swirling a half-dozen various colored circles of light. An old-fashioned proscenium with a musty-looking curtain was thereby magically transformed into a giant bowl of psychedelic Cheerios. This was clever. Having seen *Purlie*, I had great respect for the University lighting gang's capabilities in the area of sabotage -- effected in that production primarily with subtle color combinations which made one worry if the actors had been exposed to excessive radiation. But the psychedelic Cheerios represented a bold step in a new direction, well in keeping with the play's celebrated Expressionism, which gives license to employ the illogical but symbolic use of almost any staging device including lights.

The house lights dimmed, the
(Continued on page nine)



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Five Points

Cheap Shots

(Continued from page three)

Johnson of Spartanburg were the two guests Edwards took on his weekend retreat.

This gives rise to speculation that Johnson and Campbell, who represent the more moderate wing of the state Republicans may be gaining a foothold in the governor's office. Another individual fighting for control is former White House aide Harry Dent, a man who backed retired General William Westmoreland in the primary battle against Edwards.

No matter who wins the fight for control, it seems that Edwards is intent on including one former Democratic big-wig in the office, Earle Morris. "Jim Edwards always has liked Earle and has talked about including him in the office," one Republican said.

Some Republicans believe that Morris would provide information and expertise about running the governor's office which the Republicans have not had an opportunity to learn in over 100

years.

As they say, Politics makes strange bedfellows...

It looks serious

Congressman Ed Young, who recently lost his re-election bid for the Sixth Congressional District seat to North Myrtle Beach attorney John Jenrette (see page two) is on a two-week tour of famine-stricken Africa and a stay at the conference on World Hunger in Rome.

Some state newspapers editorialized with suspicion that Young's trip was a "junket." Since Young is a lameduck it stands to reason that he could have little or no input into any legislation that Congress might formulate to deal with world hunger, but Young thought it wise to go anyway.

The Congressman responded (by telephone from Rome) with some irritation to critics, saying that he feels the trip is necessary and that it didn't cost much anyway. In an attempt to belittle the cost of the tour, he explained that the House group he is traveling with is "using an old airplane, a propeller-type."

But the big question is what has Congressman Young learned from traveling in an area where over 100,000 people have starved to death in the past year? "This food crisis," the Florence farmer-businessman quipped, "could be a dangerous thing."

The development blues

Approximately one year after the St. Phillips Island Development Company announced plans for construction of marinas, golf courses, and residences on St. Phillips Island in Beaufort County,

the U.S. Coast Guard has released the draft environmental impact statement (EIS) on the application for a permit to construct a mile-long access bridge from the mainland to this coastal island.

Because the access bridge is essential to the current plans for development, and because the draft EIS was rather critical of many aspects of the bridge construction plans and the resultant development of this barrier island, many speculate that Smith is looking to the state (and especially the old line power structure) to bail him out by arranging an advantageous transfer to the state.

O. Stanley Smith, President of the St. Phillips Development Company, was Man of the year in South Carolina in 1973 for his achievements as head of the Technical Education system for the state, has interests in several of the Constan car washes, and now manages Fripp Island Resort, which has travelled a rocky financial road in the past.

From the very first public announcement development of St. Phillips, Smith has encountered substantial opposition from environmental groups across the state, most notably the Coastal Preservation Society, the Columbia Audubon Society, and the South

Carolina Environmental Coalition. Recently, a national group, the Environmental Defense Fund, asked the South Carolina Heritage Trust to recommend that the island be placed in the public trust for preservation in its natural state.

Environmentalists point to the Coast Guard's draft EIS to substantiate the position that St. Phillips should be assessed as undevelopable property and, as such, is not worth even the price which Smith paid.

In addition to the far reaching environmental destruction to the marshes and estuaries surrounding St. Phillips, the Coast Guard found in the EIS that "...storm waves will cover a considerable portion of its highlands at least once every ten years, and that the entire island will be awash on the average once every twenty-five years. Clearly, residential development of St. Phillips constitutes a potential disaster area." The Coast Guard goes on to state, "...any buildings or property that is not portable will be exposed to the danger of destruction by flooding."

The Coast Guard will hold a public hearing at 1:30 p.m. at the Beaufort County Court House on December 10, regarding the request by the St. Phillips Development Company for the bridge permit.

"Adding Machine"

(Continued from page eight)

psychedelic Cheerios suddenly disappeared, and the curtain opened like a rusty zipper. I had the second clue that something disastrously funny was about to begin. It was the rhythm of the curtain-pulling, a self-conscious half-way hesitation, as if someone had started, flinched, then bravely proceeded to open a can of dubious sardines.

Once the unveiling was accomplished, the first set featured, in addition to Mr. and Mrs. Zero, yet another clue that something disastrously funny was about to begin: a large Expressionistic bed, tilted and twisted, symbolizing -- maybe? -- "The Night The Bed Fell" and a hint that the evening might be something of an unintended Thurber Carnival. Almost, but not quite. I was to leave the theatre distressed that there was nothing unpretentiously awful to provide a genuinely cathartic belly-laugh.

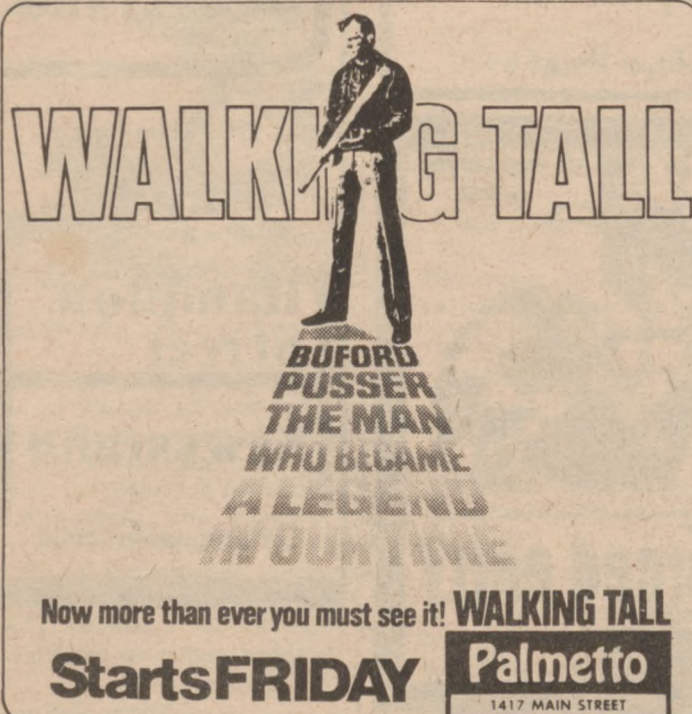
But a few chuckles. Mr. Zero looked like a refugee from Hee-Haw, played throughout the evening a wide variety of ages, and spoke in an interesting unintelligible accent that can only be described as Charlestonian Cockney. Zero was, from time to time, unexpectedly funny. In scene five he climbed out of his coffin with relative ease and triumphantly proclaimed, "Gee, I'm stiff!" leaving some in the audience to pruriently infer that the stiffness was localized. Dirty titters throughout the auditorium. The rusty-zipper curtain opened seven times, once for each scene, and

unveiled in the process four sets and three floats for the Irmo Rose Parade. One of the floats was for the "heaven" scene and it displayed more parachute silk in any one place since the invasion of Normandy.

But the height of the evening came in the last scene with a character named Lieutenant Charles, the foreman of a reincarnation factory that recycles souls, cast in *this* production as the Caucasian challenge to Aunt Jemima. Charles, a great personality, knew what to do to make a scene work, and all through his lines he swayed slowly back and forth, like a studio wrestler warming up for a Betty Davis imitation. Charles never got around to ad libbing "What a dump" but the final line of the play -- his aside -- is close enough: "Hell," said Charles, "I'll tell the world this is a lousy job."

And it was. The University of South Carolina Theatre Department, like their classmates and colleagues, the fighting football Gamecocks, are sure to have embarked on a miserable season. Because they are, in fact, regrettably, at this moment, a miserable team. Not necessarily beneath a serious review but deserving of another kind of attention, a story, perhaps, or an article, that would attempt to illustrate in its own mean way that bad productions of bad plays might, in Nietzsche's Godless Universe, be viable substitutes for Aesop's Fables.

Dan Lackey



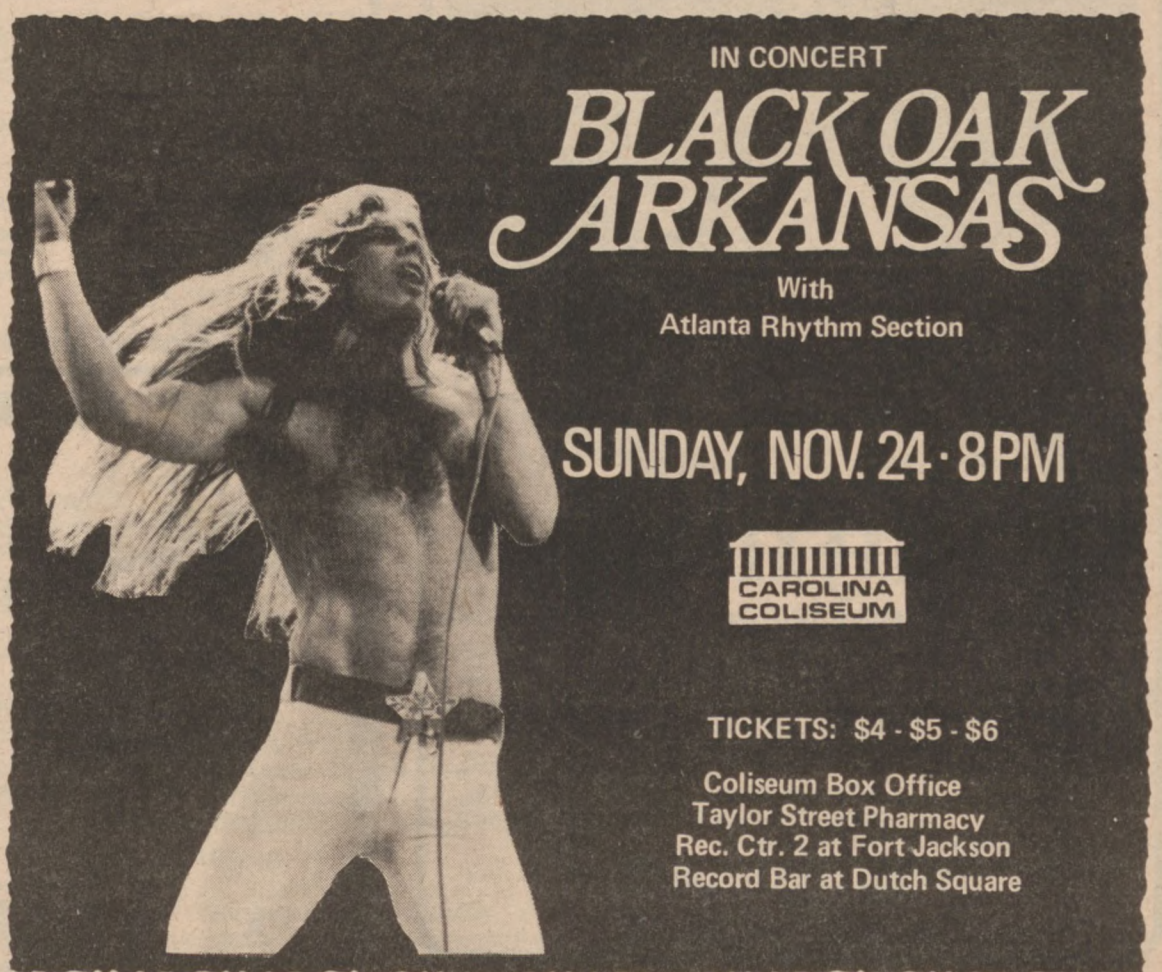
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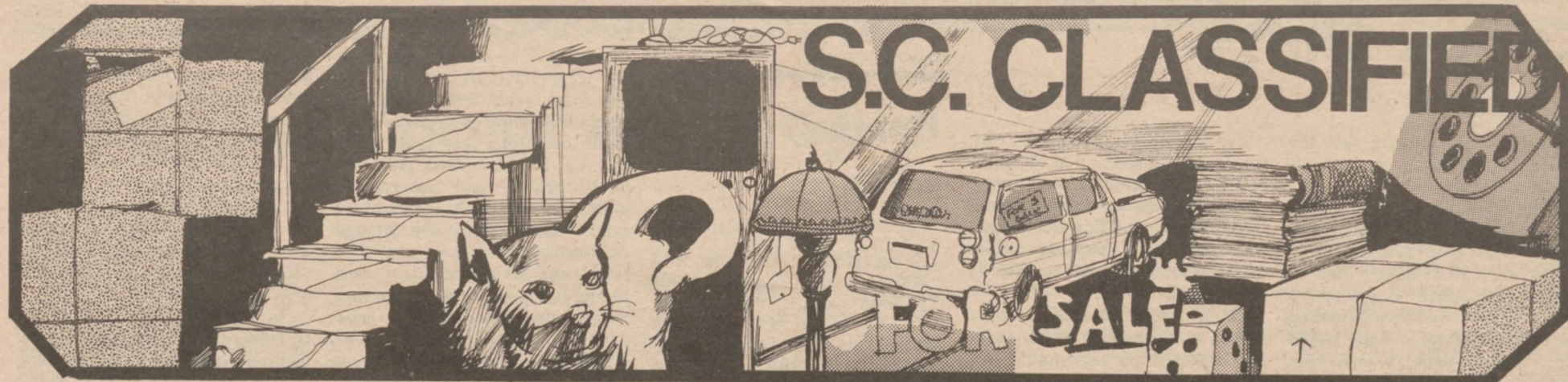
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for rent

One House, two bedrooms, dining room, living room with fireplace. \$125/month. Fenced in backyard with garage. Married couple (not necessary now since new law says this is illegal) preferred by Agency. Assume my six month lease. Ready by 15 December. Call 779-8404 after 5. Leave message for Peter at 758-5436.

One room/kitchen rights available in nice home in suburbs. Eight miles from USC, near Dutch Square. \$75, \$100/kitchen. Call Mrs. Margaret Dollfus, 7729295.

Female roommate needed to share 2 bedroom apartment on Saluda Avenue in Five Points. Large apartment, upstairs and downstairs. 1/2 rent and utilities. Call Sandy, 252-1610, after 7 p.m.

Share house on Lake Murray with grad student. Own bedroom and bath. 100 feet on water, quiet. \$80/month plus 1/2 utilities. John, 345-5888.

for sale

1972 Winnebago. 27 foot, Indian, salesman's model. Excellent condition. Fully loaded. Call Vann Underwood at 788-2146 for more information.

1973 Oldsmobile Cutless Supreme. Two door, automatic transmission, power steering, power brakes, AM-FM stereo radio, tape player, air conditioned, bucket seats, console, wire hubcaps. Call Vann Underwood, 788-2146.

Girl's tennis racket. New, Davis Imperial. Blue tip gut. Original \$45, now \$20. Louise, 252-4662.

10 speed, one year old 27" frame Schwinn Continental. \$80. Contact Bill, 3117 Duncan Street, garage apartment.

1973 350 Honda. Looks great, runs greater. \$675. D.J., 782-9053.

Freezer. 20 cubic feet, G.E., six months old. Excellent condition. \$175. Call Aileen, 788-5762.

VW Bus/Camper. 1968 bus converted into camper. Full bed, storage. Engine, transmission under warranty. Must sell. 776-7728.

Loyd's stereo, eight track, turn table, AM-FM headphones. \$70. Call David, 787-3040, after 6 p.m.

'51 Ford Pick-up. Blue, needs transmission but body is good. \$300. Jim, 254-4326.

Calculator. Rapidman 800. \$30 or best offer. Call Michael, 777-4934, after 10 p.m.

Adjustable Fireplace screen with poker. \$17.95. 254-2376.

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Keyboard player and/or lead singer with P.A. to play with progressive rock and roll band. Call Mike, 777-4672.

Electric typewriter. Any make in decent condition. Call Armida, 252-7722.

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Nothing costs so much as what is given us.
-Thomas Fuller.

Events/entertainment

(Continued from page 12)

Black Oak Arkansas will be at the Carolina Coliseum November 24 for an 8:15 p.m. concert. Also appearing on the same show will be the Atlanta Rhythm Section. Tickets are \$4, \$5 and \$6 and are now on sale at the Coliseum box office and any of the Coliseum ticket outlets.

George Harrison is coming to Atlanta's Omni November 28 for two shows, 6 p.m. and 10:30 p.m. Appearing along with Harrison will be Ravi Shankar and Billy Preston. Tickets are \$7.50, \$8.50 and \$9.50 and can be purchased from the Omni box office, which is open daily, or through the mail. Send certified check or money order payable to George Harrison Concert, the Omni, 100 Techwood Drive, Atlanta, Georgia, 30303. Be sure to specify performance and to enclose \$.50 handling charge for each order and a self-addressed, stamped envelope. The best seats are available for the 10:30 show.

Carlos Montoya, the world renowned Flamenco guitarist, will perform at the Charleston Municipal Auditorium November 16 at 8:30 p.m. Reserved seats are \$4, \$5 and \$6, and tickets are now on sale in Charleston at Grin and Wear It, Stitches & Critches, Genes Unlimited, Charlotte Harrels and Harris Drugs.

classes

Clemson University's department of environmental systems engineering will sponsor two seminars on pollution control. Larry Blackwell of Environmental Dynamic, Inc. in Simpsonville will discuss application of the bio-disk system for industrial wastewater treatment on November 14, and Dennis George, Clemson Ph.D. candidate will discuss secondary clarification in treatment on November 21. Both seminars will be held at 4 p.m. in room 302 of the Rhodes Center and are open to all interested persons and groups at no charge. For further information and possible changes in schedule call (803) 656-3276.

art



The Wicked Pony, bronze by Remington.

The Gund Collection, an impressive collection of Western art executed during the years of Western expansion, will be on display in the Trustees and Corridor Galleries of the Columbia Museum of Art through December 8. The 70-piece exhibit includes works by Frederick Remington, William R. Leigh, Charles M. Russell and Albert Bierstadt. The Gund Collection is especially significant for its record of America's artistic and historic past.

Collage Fantasies, by Italian Rita Boley

Bolaffio, will be on exhibit in the Columbia Museum of Art's North Gallery through December 8. Featured are 45 of Bolaffio's works which show her unusual utilization of the collage technique. A three-dimensional effect is achieved by a variety of fabrics such as wallboard, glass and net.

An exhibit of paintings by James Paul Kocsis will be in the East and West Galleries of the Columbia Museum of Art through December 1. Kocsis' art is a vibrant expression of composition and color. Both artist and his work are introspective and the result is penetrating studies of creativity where humanity is in center focus. Kocsis uses bold colors to unfold sensations revealing the soul in an effort to bring man back in touch with himself.

Special



"The Laughingstock" from Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" will be presented along with two other one-act plays by SCORE at USC's Washington Auditorium November 30.

SCORE (the South Carolina Open Road Ensemble) will be in Columbia Thanksgiving week for three performances at the University of South Carolina's Washington Auditorium. "A Streetcar Named Desire," the classic Tennessee Williams play set in New Orleans' French Quarter, will be presented November 29 at 8 p.m. The 3 p.m. matinee on November 30 will be "Story Theatre," an original children's production based on material by Hans Christian Andersen. "Changes," the bill of one-acts is scheduled for 8 p.m. November 30. It includes "The Laughingstock" from Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," "The Chairs" by Eugene Ionesco and "Dramagic" which is a company improvisational production based on poetry by South Carolina students. SCORE, a nine-actor mobile theatre company sponsored by the South Carolina Arts Commission, tours the state performing and conducting workshops in public schools, colleges and community theatres. Tickets for the Columbia residency will go on sale November 18 at the South Carolina Arts Commission, 829 Richland Street. Tickets for the evening performances will be \$3 for adults and \$2 for students, while all tickets for "Story Theatre" will be \$1. Admission to all three performances is free to University students.

theatre

Town Theatre presents "A Shot in the Dark" through November 16. Tickets are \$3.50 for adults and \$2.50 for students. For further information call the theatre at 254-7227 or 254-0082.

The Columbia College Players present "Reynard the Fox," a children's special, November 21 through 24. For further information call Kitty Carson in the information office, 786-3792.

A.C. Flora High School will present "Indians," a satire of the wild west, November 20 at 3:15 p.m. and November 21 and 22 at 8:15 p.m. at the Flora Theatre. Tickets are \$1 for students and \$1.50 for adults. For further information call 782-9573.

Charleston's Footlight Workshop will present "Night Must Fall" November 21 through 23 and November 27 through 30. For further information call the theatre in Charleston at 722-0096.

specials

Mary Jane Coleman, director of Sinking Creek Film Celebration in Nashville, Tennessee, which collects, promotes and distributes the films of independent filmmakers throughout the country, will be in South Carolina November 15 through 18 for a film screening and lecture tour of three museums. Coleman will speak at the Greenville County Museum of Art November 15 at 8 p.m., the Columbia Museum of Art November 16 at 8 p.m., the Gibbes Gallery in Charleston November 17 at 8 p.m. and the Medical College of Charleston November 18 at 8 p.m. She will

USC law school; Lewis Argoe, assistant attorney general; Charles Compton, director of Lexington County department of planning and development; and a representative from Harbison New Town. The 7:30 p.m. meeting will be held at the Richland County Public Library on the corners of Sumter and Washington Streets in the second floor meeting room. For further information call Jaye Cannon of the League at 252-2647 or 256-8751.

television

Saturday, November 16

2 p.m. - "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea." (Channel 19)

9 p.m. - Movie. "The Godfather," part one. Set in the 1940's, this award-winning adaptation of Mario Puzo's bestseller focuses on the Corleone family, its strong-willed patriarch - the godfather - and a bloody struggle for power among organized crime factions. (Channel 10)

11 p.m. - Soundstage. "Blues Summit in Chicago." The best blues artists in the world pay tribute to all-time great Muddy Waters. (Channel 35, ETV)

Sunday, November 17

4 p.m. - NFL Football. The Dallas Cowboys take on the Redskins at Robert F. Kennedy Stadium in Washington, D.C. in what shapes up as one of the NFL's more important games this year.

7:30 p.m. - Environment Specials. "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Garbage Dump." Winner of Berlin's Prix Futura Festival, this brilliant film presents solutions as well as problems in the battle against waste pollution. (Channel 35, ETV)

8:30 p.m. - Upstairs, Downstairs. "A Change of Scene." James Bellamy and Hudson spend a weekend at a country estate. Hudson receives an offer of employment, while James receives a more intriguing offer. (Channel 35, ETV)

10:30 p.m. - Civilization. "Grandeur and Obedience" are the themes that emerged with the Catholic Counter-Reformation. The art that emerged from this religious thrust was Baroque, exemplified in the construction of St. Peter's. (Channel 35, ETV)

Monday, November 18

4 p.m. - Mike Douglas. Cicely Tyson is this week's co-host. Rep. Bella Abzug (D-N.Y.), Henry Morgan and singer-composer Harry Chapin are the guests. (Channel 10)

8:30 p.m. - Eight 30. "NOW." Representatives of the National Organization of Women reevaluate this organization's role in guaranteeing human rights. (Channel 35, ETV)

9 p.m. - NFL Football. The Kansas City Chiefs meet the Broncos at Denver's Mile High Stadium. Frank Gifford and Howard Cosell report. (Channel 25)

9 p.m. - Movie. "The Godfather," conclusion. (Channel 10)

9 p.m. - Evening at Symphony. Young, dashing Michael Tilson Thomas conducts the Boston Symphony in Glinka's patriotic "Kakoviak" from "A Life for Tsar." The major portion of the concert features soloist Misha Dichter in Brahms' Piano Concerto No. 1. (Channel 35, ETV)

10 p.m. - Camera South. Southern living in the 1970's, both rural and metropolitan, is examined. (Channel 35, ETV)

12 a.m. - Day at Night. Joan Baez is the guest. (Channel 35, ETV)

Tuesday, November 19

8:30 p.m. - Eight 30. "Mental Retardation Month." November is Mental Retardation Month and representatives from Whitten Village in Clinton and the Midlands Center in Columbia talk about the strides being made in this area of health. (Channel 35, ETV)

9 p.m. - Special of the Week. "The Lady's Not for Burning" stars Richard Chamberlain and Eileen Atkins in Christopher Fry's tale of a young misanthrope who wants to die and a young woman who persuades him that life is worth living. (Channel 35, ETV)

11:30 p.m. - CBS Movie. "In Cold Blood," stars Robert Blake, Scott Wilson and John Forsythe. (Channel 19)

Thursday, November 21

8:30 p.m. - Profile. One of the country's foremost mystery writers, South Carolina's Mickey Spillane, is the subject of ETV's first "Profile." Spillane created the popular private eye Mike Hammer. (Channel 35, ETV)

9:30 p.m. - "The Ambassador-Benjamin Franklin." (Channel 19)

Friday, November 22

8 p.m. - Bell System Family Theatre presents "Great Expectations," starring Robert Morley, Michael York, Sarah Miles and James Mason. (Channel 10)

present films from the Sinking Creek Celebration and also discuss the filmmaking process involved in each film. Coleman's visit is part of the South Carolina Film Experience circuit tours. For further information contact the South Carolina Arts Commission, 829 Richland Street, Columbia, 758-3442.

The University of South Carolina's College of Arts and Letters will sponsor a return to the art and life of the Queen Victorian period November 18 through 22. The week-long "Victorian Festival" will include numerous lectures on all phases of Victorian life with the celebration of George Eliot's birthday on November 22 as a special highlight. For further information on the activities connected with the "Victorian Festival," which is open to the public, call 777-8168.

The South Carolina Arts Commission, 829 Richland Street, is having an open house November 20 from 4 to 6 p.m. The public is invited.

The League of Women Voters is sponsoring an open meeting on November 20 to discuss the question of land use. Speaking will be Randall Bridwell, of the

cinema

If you're thinking of going to a movie, better call ahead to verify time and feature since many area theatres are subject to change after our deadline.

ATLANTIC I THEATRE, 3220 Two Notch Road, 786-0790

"Foxy Brown," starring Pam Grier and "Truck Turner," starring Isaac Hayes, are featured. Looks like each sex will get their own superhero in these movies. Rated R, times are 3:20, 5:20, 7:20 and 9:20.

ATLANTIC II THEATRE, 3220 Two Notch Road, 786-0790

"Forced Entry" and "The Deviates" comprise the latest X-rated double feature. Shows are continuous from 3 p.m. with the last complete feature at 9 p.m.

CAROLINA THEATRE, 1223 Main Street, 252-8011

"Girls in Trouble," rated R is held over. The title of this one seems to be self-explanatory. Show times are 1, 2:40, 4:20, 6, 7:40 and 9. "Lady Sings the Blues" is the Friday and Saturday late show.

CINE-ART THEATRE, 1017 Washington Street, 779-3039

"Fulfillment" is the X-rated feature this week with shows continuous from 1 p.m. "Deep Tango" is the late show on Friday and Saturday night at 11:30 p.m.

DUTCH SQUARE NORTH THEATRE, Dutch Square Mall, 798-1110

"American Graffiti," rated PG, is one of the better reruns to hit town. It is a nostalgic look at the teenagers of the early sixties. Show times are 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15 and 9:15.

DUTCH SQUARE SOUTH THEATRE, Dutch Square Mall, 798-1110

"The Bears and I," a new Walt Disney movie and "The Shaggy Dog," an old Disney



A scene from SCORE's production of "A Streetcar Named Desire." Details on page 11.

favorite, continue. Rated G, shows are 1:40, 4:50 and 8:30 for the former and 2:50 and 6:30 for the latter.

FOX THEATRE, 1607 Main Street, 254-5212

"The Trial of Billy Jack" claims to take up where "Billy Jack" left off. Hollywood is apparently trying to capitalize on a good thing and will probably ruin the message of the original movie. Rated PG, show times are 1:20, 4:40 and 8.

GAMECOCK I THEATRE, Parkland Plaza Shopping Center, 796-0022

"The Trial of Billy Jack" is playing here too. Someone is expecting to make a killing off this flick. Shows at 2, 5:30 and 9.

GAMECOCK II THEATRE, Parkland Plaza Shopping Center, 796-0022

"Harry and Tonto" stars Art Carney and a cat. This one walked away with the Best Picture and Best Actor awards at the Atlanta Film Festival. Rated R, with shows at 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9.

JEFFERSON SQUARE THEATRE, Jefferson Square, Downtown, 254-6731

"The Longest Yard," rated R, is still here and probably will be for weeks to come. Star Burt Reynolds is a pro football player who goes to prison. Show times are 2, 4:30, 7 and 9:15.

MIRACLE THEATRE, 1228 Main Street, 256-1950

"Airport 1975" has about as many stars as it does crises. But rest assured, Charlton Heston is around to save the day. Rated PG with shows at 1:10, 3:15, 5:20, 7:25 and

9:30. The Friday and Saturday midnight show is "The Magic Garden of Stanley Sweetheart."

PALMETTO THEATRE, 1417 Main Street, 254-5800

"Walking Tall" is coming back for all those Columbians who didn't see it enough the first couple of times around. This violent, bloody film is about an American hero - Sheriff Buford Pusser who fought the battle against evil all alone. Rated PG, shows at 3, 5, 7 and 9.

PLAZA III THEATRE, 1323 Main Street, 254-7960

"The No Mercy Man," rated PG, is modeled after "Walking Tall." Looks like us movie goers are about to get yet another hero. Show times are 1:40, 3:30, 5:20, 7:10 and 9. The Friday and Saturday (November 15 & 16) night late show is the all-animated "Nine Lives of Fritz the Cat." "The Day of the Dolphin," rated PG, starts Wednesday, November 20.

RICHLAND MALL THEATRE, Richland Mall, 782-2228

"Moonrunners," rated PG, stars James Mitchum and claims that "Thunder Road" was only a practice run compared to this flick. Show times are 3:30, 5:20, 7:10 and 9.

music

Paul Winter will be at the Carolina Coliseum November 18. Admission to the 8:15 concert is free with a USC ID and \$4 for the public.

Massed Bands, Pipes, Drums and Dancers of Her Majesty's Welsh Guards and Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders will appear at Clemson's Littlejohn Coliseum at 8 p.m., November 22 as part of the University's Concert Series.

(Continued on page 11)

FOX
DOWNTOWN Theatre
1607 Main Street / 254-5212

The Trial of Billy Jack

GAMECOCK
PARKLAND SHOPPING CENTER Theatre
Cayce, S.C. / 796-0022

The Trial of Billy Jack

DUTCH SQUARE NORTH
ULTRA-VISION Theatre
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BURT REYNOLDS
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2:00-4:30
7-9:15

GAMECOCK
PARKLAND SHOPPING CENTER Theatre
Cayce, S.C. / 796-0022

"One of the Best Movies of 1974."
—Gene Shalit, NBC-TV

"HARRY & TONTO"

-R-

1:15 - 3:15 - 5:15
7:15 - 9:15

LATE SHOW FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

THE NINE LIVES OF FRITZ THE CAT

-R-

PLAZA III
DOWNTOWN Theatre
1323 Main Street / 254-7960